Kevin P Campbell

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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389	51,455	699 121	1745 212
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

400	400	400	22050
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Primary structure of dystrophin-associated glycoproteins linking dystrophin to the extracellular matrix. Nature, 1992, 355, 696-702.	13.7	1,321
2	A role for the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex as a transmembrane linker between laminin and actin. Journal of Cell Biology, 1993, 122, 809-823.	2.3	1,263
3	Membrane organization of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex. Cell, 1991, 66, 1121-1131.	13.5	1,247
4	Deficiency of a glycoprotein component of the dystrophin complex in dystrophic muscle. Nature, 1990, 345, 315-319.	13.7	979
5	Defective membrane repair in dysferlin-deficient muscular dystrophy. Nature, 2003, 423, 168-172.	13.7	869
6	Nomenclature of Voltage-Gated Calcium Channels. Neuron, 2000, 25, 533-535.	3.8	868
7	Three muscular dystrophies: Loss of cytoskeleton-extracellular matrix linkage. Cell, 1995, 80, 675-679.	13.5	806
8	Post-translational disruption of dystroglycanâ€“ligand interactions in congenital muscular dystrophies. Nature, 2002, 418, 417-421.	13.7	747
9	Association of dystrophin and an integral membrane glycoprotein. Nature, 1989, 338, 259-262.	13.7	689
10	Calcium channel Î²-subunit binds to a conserved motif in the Iâ€“II cytoplasmic linker of the Î±1-subunit. Nature, 1994, 368, 67-70.	13.7	626
11	Identification of -Dystroglycan as a Receptor for Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus and Lassa Fever Virus. , 1998, 282, 2079-2081.		609
12	Cell Therapy of Â-Sarcoglycan Null Dystrophic Mice Through Intra-Arterial Delivery of Mesoangioblasts. Science, 2003, 301, 487-492.	6.0	593
13	Sequence and Expression of mRNAs Encoding the Î±1 and Î±2 Subunits of a DHP-Sensitive Calcium Channel. Science, 1988, 241, 1661-1664.	6.0	565
14	The mouse stargazer gene encodes a neuronal Ca2+-channel Î³ subunit. Nature Genetics, 1998, 19, 340-347.	9.4	558
15	Deletion of brain dystroglycan recapitulates aspects of congenital muscular dystrophy. Nature, 2002, 418, 422-425.	13.7	532
16	Enteroviral protease 2A cleaves dystrophin: Evidence of cytoskeletal disruption in an acquired cardiomyopathy. Nature Medicine, 1999, 5, 320-326.	15.2	519
17	Dystroglycan: from biosynthesis to pathogenesis of human disease. Journal of Cell Science, 2006, 119, 199-207.	1.2	511
18	Dystroglycan Is Essential for Early Embryonic Development: Disruption of Reichert's Membrane in Dag1-Null Mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 1997, 6, 831-841.	1.4	482

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19	Purified ryanodine receptor from rabbit skeletal muscle is the calcium-release channel of sarcoplasmic reticulum.. Journal of General Physiology, 1988, 92, 1-26.	0.9	481
20	Association of dystrophin-related protein with dystrophin-associated proteins in mdx mouse muscle. Nature, 1992, 360, 588-591.	13.7	472
21	Î²â€“sarcoglycan: characterization and role in limbâ€“girdle muscular dystrophy linked to 4q12. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 257-265.	9.4	469
22	Molecular basis of muscular dystrophies. Muscle and Nerve, 2000, 23, 1456-1471.	1.0	469
23	Missense mutations in the adhalin gene linked to autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy. Cell, 1994, 78, 625-633.	13.5	463
24	Auxiliary subunits: essential components of the voltage-gated calcium channel complex. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2003, 13, 298-307.	2.0	452
25	Animal Models for Muscular Dystrophy Show Different Patterns of Sarcolemmal Disruption. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 139, 375-385.	2.3	441
26	Direct binding of G-protein Î²Î» complex to voltage-dependent calcium channels. Nature, 1997, 385, 446-450.	13.7	409
27	Muscular dystrophies involving the dystrophinâ€“glycoprotein complex: an overview of current mouse models. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2002, 12, 349-361.	1.5	403
28	A stoichiometric complex of neurexins and dystroglycan in brain. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 154, 435-446.	2.3	389
29	Dystrophin-associated proteins are greatly reduced in skeletal muscle from mdx mice.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1991, 115, 1685-1694.	2.3	387
30	Dystrophin-Glycoprotein Complex: Post-translational Processing and Dystroglycan Function. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 15457-15460.	1.6	380
31	The brain ryanodine receptor: A caffeine-sensitive calcium release channel. Neuron, 1991, 7, 17-25.	3.8	371
32	A Role for Dystroglycan in Basement Membrane Assembly. Cell, 1998, 95, 859-870.	13.5	367
33	A role for dystrophin-associated glycoproteins and utrophin in agrin-induced AChR clustering. Cell, 1994, 77, 663-674.	13.5	361
34	Dystrophin-related protein is localized to neuromuscular junctions of adult skeletal muscle. Neuron, 1991, 7, 499-508.	3.8	355
35	Disruption of the Sarcoglycanâ€“Sarcospan Complex in Vascular Smooth Muscle. Cell, 1999, 98, 465-474.	13.5	352
36	Muscular dystrophies and the dystrophinâ€“glycoprotein complex. Current Opinion in Neurology, 1997, 10, 168-175.	1.8	343

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37	The naming of voltage-gated calcium channels. Neuron, 1994, 13, 505-506.	3.8	331
38	Progressive Muscular Dystrophy in Î±-Sarcoglycanâ€“deficient Mice. Journal of Cell Biology, 1998, 142, 1461-1471.	2.3	331
39	Subcellular fractionation of dystrophin to the triads of skeletal muscle. Nature, 1987, 330, 754-758.	13.7	318
40	Abnormal Coronary Function in Mice Deficient in Î±1HT-type Ca2+Channels. Science, 2003, 302, 1416-1418.	6.0	315
41	O -Mannosyl Phosphorylation of Alpha-Dystroglycan Is Required for Laminin Binding. Science, 2010, 327, 88-92.	6.0	312
42	The biochemistry and molecular biology of the dihydropyridine-sensitive calcium channel. Trends in Neurosciences, 1988, 11, 425-430.	4.2	309
43	PGC-1Â regulates the neuromuscular junction program and ameliorates Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Genes and Development, 2007, 21, 770-783.	2.7	307
44	Induction of calcium currents by the expression of the Î±1-subunit of the dihydropyridine receptor from skeletal muscle. Nature, 1989, 340, 233-236.	13.7	302
45	Dystrophin-glycoprotein complex: Its role in the molecular pathogenesis of muscular dystrophies. Muscle and Nerve, 1994, 17, 2-15.	1.0	301
46	Identification and Characterization of the Dystrophin Anchoring Site on Î²-Dystroglycan. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 27305-27310.	1.6	295
47	Dual Function of the Voltage-Dependent Ca2+ Channel Î±2Î´ Subunit in Current Stimulation and Subunit Interaction. Neuron, 1996, 16, 431-440.	3.8	285
48	Dystrophin-glycoprotein complex is highly enriched in isolated skeletal muscle sarcolemma.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1991, 112, 135-148.	2.3	282
49	Dysferlin and muscle membrane repair. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2007, 19, 409-416.	2.6	282
50	Overexpression of dystrophin in transgenic mdx mice eliminates dystrophic symptoms without toxicity. Nature, 1993, 364, 725-729.	13.7	280
51	Immunosuppression and Resultant Viral Persistence by Specific Viral Targeting of Dendritic Cells. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2000, 192, 1249-1260.	4.2	273
52	Dysferlin and the plasma membrane repair in muscular dystrophy. Trends in Cell Biology, 2004, 14, 206-213.	3.6	273
53	Dystroglycan inside and out. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1999, 11, 602-607.	2.6	270
54	Primary structure of the gamma subunit of the DHP-sensitive calcium channel from skeletal muscle. Science, 1990, 248, 490-492.	6.0	266

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55	Dystroglycan Function Requires Xylosyl- and Glucuronyltransferase Activities of LARGE. Science, 2012, 335, 93-96.	6.0	264
56	Maturation and Maintenance of the Neuromuscular Synapse. Neuron, 2000, 25, 279-293.	3.8	263
57	Deficiency of the 50K dystrophin-associated glycoprotein in severe childhood autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy. Nature, 1992, 359, 320-322.	13.7	262
58	Disruption of Dag1 in Differentiated Skeletal Muscle Reveals a Role for Dystroglycan in Muscle Regeneration. Cell, 2002, 110, 639-648.	13.5	260
59	Structural Analysis of the Voltage-Dependent Calcium Channel Î² Subunit Functional Core and Its Complex with the Î±1 Interaction Domain. Neuron, 2004, 42, 387-399.	3.8	258
60	Subunit identification and reconstitution of the N-type Ca2+ channel complex purified from brain. Science, 1993, 261, 486-489.	6.0	255
61	Ca2+ channel regulation by a conserved Î² subunit domain. Neuron, 1994, 13, 495-503.	3.8	254
62	LARGE can functionally bypass Î±-dystroglycan glycosylation defects in distinct congenital muscular dystrophies. Nature Medicine, 2004, 10, 696-703.	15.2	253
63	Sarcolemma-localized nNOS is required to maintain activity after mild exercise. Nature, 2008, 456, 511-515.	13.7	251
64	The Unfolded Protein Response Mediates Adaptation to Exercise in Skeletal Muscle through a PGC-1Î±/ATF6Î± Complex. Cell Metabolism, 2011, 13, 160-169.	7.2	250
65	A Dystroglycan Mutation Associated with Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 364, 939-946.	13.9	246
66	Molecular Recognition by LARGE Is Essential for Expression of Functional Dystroglycan. Cell, 2004, 117, 953-964.	13.5	243
67	Dystroglycan: an extracellular matrix receptor linked to the cytoskeleton. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1996, 8, 625-631.	2.6	240
68	Unique Role of Dystroglycan in Peripheral Nerve Myelination, Nodal Structure, and Sodium Channel Stabilization. Neuron, 2003, 38, 747-758.	3.8	230
69	Ryanodine receptor of skeletal muscle is a gap junction-type channel. Science, 1988, 242, 99-102.	6.0	229
70	SH3 Domain-mediated Interaction of Dystroglycan and Grb2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 11711-11714.	1.6	227
71	Human dystroglycan: skeletal muscle cDNA, genomic structure, origin of tissue specific isoforms and chromosomal localization. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1651-1657.	1.4	225
72	A neuronal ryanodine receptor mediates light-induced phase delays of the circadian clock. Nature, 1998, 394, 381-384.	13.7	214

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73	RIM1 confers sustained activity and neurotransmitter vesicle anchoring to presynaptic Ca2+ channels. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 691-701.	7.1	212
74	ISPD loss-of-function mutations disrupt dystroglycan O-mannosylation and cause Walker-Warburg syndrome. Nature Genetics, 2012, 44, 575-580.	9.4	212
75	Role of -Dystroglycan as a Schwann Cell Receptor for Mycobacterium leprae. , 1998, 282, 2076-2079.		210
76	C-terminal titin deletions cause a novel early-onset myopathy with fatal cardiomyopathy. Annals of Neurology, 2007, 61, 340-351.	2.8	209
77	Attenuated pain responses in mice lacking CaV3.2 T-type channels. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2007, 6, 425-431.	1.1	205
78	Association of Triadin with the Ryanodine Receptor and Calsequestrin in the Lumen of the Sarcoplasmic Reticulum. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 9027-9030.	1.6	203
79	Rapsyn may function as a link between the acetylcholine receptor and the agrin-binding dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex. Neuron, 1995, 15, 115-126.	3.8	202
80	Assembly of the Dystrophin-Associated Protein Complex Does Not Require the Dystrophin Cooh-Terminal Domain. Journal of Cell Biology, 2000, 150, 1399-1410.	2.3	201
81	Mutations in GDP-Mannose Pyrophosphorylase B Cause Congenital and Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophies Associated with Hypoglycosylation of Î±-Dystroglycan. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 93, 29-41.	2.6	197
82	SGK196 Is a Glycosylation-Specific O -Mannose Kinase Required for Dystroglycan Function. Science, 2013, 341, 896-899.	6.0	197
83	Matriglycan: a novel polysaccharide that links dystroglycan to the basement membrane. Glycobiology, 2015, 25, 702-713.	1.3	193
84	Primary adhalinopathy: a common cause of autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy of variable severity. Nature Genetics, 1995, 10, 243-245.	9.4	192
85	Disruption of the Î²-Sarcoglycan Gene Reveals Pathogenetic Complexity of Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy Type 2E. Molecular Cell, 2000, 5, 141-151.	4.5	185
86	Cloning and tissue-specific expression of the brain calcium channel Î²-subunit. FEBS Letters, 1991, 291, 253-258.	1.3	181
87	Non-muscle alpha-dystroglycan is involved in epithelial development.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1995, 130, 79-91.	2.3	179
88	Transcriptional Upregulation of Ca_v3.2 Mediates Epileptogenesis in the Pilocarpine Model of Epilepsy. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 13341-13353.	1.7	179
89	Further characterization of light and heavy sarcoplasmic reticulum vesicles. Identification of the â€˜sarcoplasmic reticulum feetâ€™ associated with heavy sarcoplasmic reticulum vesicles. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 1980, 602, 97-116.	1.4	177
90	Minimum Requirements for Efficient Transduction of Dividing and Nondividing Cells by Feline Immunodeficiency Virus Vectors. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 4991-5000.	1.5	176

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91	New World Arenavirus Clade C, but Not Clade A and B Viruses, Utilizes Î±-Dystroglycan as Its Major Receptor. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 5140-5146.	1.5	172
92	Mutations in B3GALNT2 Cause Congenital Muscular Dystrophy and Hypoglycosylation of Î±-Dystroglycan. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 92, 354-365.	2.6	172
93	Compositional Differences between Infant and Adult Human Corneal Basement Membranes. , 2007, 48, 4989.		171
94	Forced expression of dystrophin deletion constructs reveals structure-function correlations.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1996, 134, 93-102.	2.3	170
95	Distribution of Dystroglycan in Normal Adult Mouse Tissues. Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 1998, 46, 449-457.	1.3	170
96	Sarcospan, the 25-kDa Transmembrane Component of the Dystrophin-Glycoprotein Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 31221-31224.	1.6	165
97	Identification of a novel mutant transcript of laminin Î±2 chain gene responsible for muscular dystrophy and dysmyelination in dy2J mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 1995, 4, 1055-1061.	1.4	162
98	Dissection of Functional Domains of the Voltage-Dependent Ca2+Channel Î±2Î´ Subunit. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 6884-6891.	1.7	160
99	Dystroglycan Is Selectively Associated with Inhibitory GABAergic Synapses But Is Dispensable for Their Differentiation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 4274-4285.	1.7	159
100	Dp71 can restore the dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex in muscle but fails to prevent dystrophy. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 333-339.	9.4	156
101	Expression of human full-length and minidystrophin in transgenic mdx mice: implications for gene therapy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Human Molecular Genetics, 1995, 4, 1245-1250.	1.4	152
102	Biosynthesis of dystroglycan: processing of a precursor propeptide. FEBS Letters, 2000, 468, 79-83.	1.3	152
103	Differences in Affinity of Binding of Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus Strains to the Cellular Receptor Î±-Dystroglycan Correlate with Viral Tropism and Disease Kinetics. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 448-457.	1.5	152
104	Molecular analysis of the interaction of LCMV with its cellular receptor Î±-dystroglycan. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 155, 301-310.	2.3	152
105	Dysferlin-mediated membrane repair protects the heart from stress-induced left ventricular injury. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2007, 117, 1805-1813.	3.9	152
106	Dystrophin and the membrane skeleton. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1993, 5, 82-87.	2.6	151
107	The Ca_V3.2 T-Type Ca²⁺Channel Is Required for Pressure Overloadâ€“Induced Cardiac Hypertrophy in Mice. Circulation Research, 2009, 104, 522-530.	2.0	151
108	Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy in the United States. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 2006, 65, 995-1003.	0.9	144

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109	A Î²4 Isoform-specific Interaction Site in the Carboxyl-terminal Region of the Voltage-dependent Ca2+ Channel Î±1A Subunit. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 2361-2367.	1.6	143
110	An HMGA2-IGF2BP2 Axis Regulates Myoblast Proliferation and Myogenesis. Developmental Cell, 2012, 23, 1176-1188.	3.1	143
111	Fukutin gene mutations cause dilated cardiomyopathy with minimal muscle weakness. Annals of Neurology, 2006, 60, 597-602.	2.8	140
112	Identification of Three Subunits of the High Affinity Ï‰-Conotoxin MVIIC-sensitive Ca2+ Channel. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 13804-13810.	1.6	139
113	Dystroglycan is a binding protein of laminin and merosin in peripheral nerve. FEBS Letters, 1994, 352, 49-53.	1.3	138
114	Dystroglycan in development and disease. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1998, 10, 594-601.	2.6	138
115	Posttranslational Modification of Î±-Dystroglycan, the Cellular Receptor for Arenaviruses, by the Glycosyltransferase LARGE Is Critical for Virus Binding. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 14282-14296.	1.5	137
116	Dystroglycan in the Cerebellum is a Laminin Î±2-chain Binding Protein at the Glial-Vascular Interface and is Expressed in Purkinje cells. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 2739-2747.	1.2	135
117	Properties of the Î±1-Î² Anchoring Site in Voltage-dependent Ca2+ Channels. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 12056-12064.	1.6	132
118	Î² Subunit Heterogeneity in N-type Ca2+ Channels. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 3207-3212.	1.6	132
119	A Î²-subunit normalizes the electrophysiological properties of a cloned N-type CA2+ channel Î±1-subunit. Neuropharmacology, 1993, 32, 1103-1116.	2.0	130
120	The Ca2+-release channel/ryanodine receptor is localized in junctional and corbular sarcoplasmic reticulum in cardiac muscle.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1993, 120, 969-980.	2.3	130
121	Mild Congenital Muscular Dystrophy in Two Patients with an Internally Deleted Laminin Â2-Chain. Human Molecular Genetics, 1997, 6, 747-752.	1.4	130
122	Membrane Targeting and Stabilization of Sarcospan Is Mediated by the Sarcoglycan Subcomplex. Journal of Cell Biology, 1999, 145, 153-165.	2.3	128
123	The sarcoglycan complex in limbâ€“girdle muscular dystrophy. Current Opinion in Neurology, 1998, 11, 443-452.	1.8	128
124	Subcellular distribution of the 1,4-dihydropyridine receptor in rabbit skeletal muscle in situ: an immunofluorescence and immunocolloidal gold-labeling study.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1989, 109, 135-147.	2.3	127
125	Basal lamina strengthens cell membrane integrity via the laminin G domain-binding motif of Î±-dystroglycan. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 12573-12579.	3.3	125
126	Exogenous Dp71 restores the levels of dystrophin associated proteins but does not alleviate muscle damage in mdx mice. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 340-344.	9.4	123

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127	Identification of Î±-Syntrophin Binding to Syntrophin Triplet, Dystrophin, and Utrophin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 4975-4978.	1.6	121
128	Functional Rescue of the Sarcoglycan Complex in the BIO 14.6 Hamster Using Î´-Sarcoglycan Gene Transfer. Molecular Cell, 1998, 1, 841-848.	4.5	120
129	Intracellular accumulation and reduced sarcolemmal expression of dysferlin in limb-girdle muscular dystrophies. Annals of Neurology, 2000, 48, 902-912.	2.8	119
130	Distinct Functions of Glial and Neuronal Dystroglycan in the Developing and Adult Mouse Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 14560-14572.	1.7	119
131	Îµ-Sarcoglycan Replaces Î±-Sarcoglycan in Smooth Muscle to Form a Unique Dystrophin-Glycoprotein Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 27989-27996.	1.6	118
132	Î² Subunit Reshuffling Modifies N- and P/Q-Type Ca2+Channel Subunit Compositions in Lethargic Mouse Brain. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1999, 13, 293-311.	1.0	117
133	Cortical localization of a calcium release channel in sea urchin eggs.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1992, 116, 1111-1121.	2.3	113
134	LARGE glycans on dystroglycan function as a tunable matrix scaffold to prevent dystrophy. Nature, 2013, 503, 136-140.	13.7	112
135	Congenital muscular dystrophy with rigid spine syndrome: A clinical, pathological, radiological, and genetic study. Annals of Neurology, 2000, 47, 152-161.	2.8	111
136	Biochemical and Biophysical Evidence for Î³2 Subunit Association with Neuronal Voltage-activated Ca2+Channels. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 32917-32924.	1.6	110
137	Structural and Functional Diversity of Voltage-Activated Calcium Channels. , 1996, 4, 41-87.		109
138	Clustering and immobilization of acetylcholine receptors by the 43-kD protein: a possible role for dystrophin-related protein.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1993, 123, 729-740.	2.3	107
139	Expression and Subunit Interaction of Voltage-Dependent Ca²⁺Channels in PC12 Cells. Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 16, 7557-7565.	1.7	107
140	Molecular Pathogenesis of Muscle Degeneration in the Î´-Sarcoglycan-Deficient Hamster. American Journal of Pathology, 1998, 153, 1623-1630.	1.9	107
141	A Comparative Study of Î±â€Dystroglycan Glycosylation in Dystroglycanopathies Suggests that the Hypoglycosylation of Î±â€Dystroglycan Does Not Consistently Correlate with Clinical Severity. Brain Pathology, 2009, 19, 596-611.	2.1	107
142	Ultrastructural localization of calsequestrin in rat skeletal muscle by immunoferritin labeling of ultrathin frozen sections.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1983, 97, 1573-1581.	2.3	106
143	Assembly of the Sarcoglycan Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 34667-34670.	1.6	106
144	Extracellular Interaction of the Voltage-dependent Ca2+ Channel Î±2Î´ and Î±1 Subunits. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 18508-18512.	1.6	101

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145	Both Laminin and Schwann Cell Dystroglycan Are Necessary for Proper Clustering of Sodium Channels at Nodes of Ranvier. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 9418-9427.	1.7	101
146	Biochemical Characterization and Molecular Cloning of Cardiac Triadin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 458-465.	1.6	100
147	mdx muscle pathology is independent of nNOS perturbation. Human Molecular Genetics, 1998, 7, 823-829.	1.4	99
148	Characterization of Dystroglycanâ€Laminin Interaction in Peripheral Nerve. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1996, 66, 1518-1524.	2.1	99
149	Like-acetylglucosaminyltransferase (LARGE)-dependent modification of dystroglycan at Thr-317/319 is required for laminin binding and arenavirus infection. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 17426-17431.	3.3	99
150	Ultrastructural localization of calsequestrin in adult rat atrial and ventricular muscle cells.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1985, 101, 257-268.	2.3	98
151	Proteolytic Enzymes and Altered Glycosylation Modulate Dystroglycan Function in Carcinoma Cells. Cancer Research, 2004, 64, 6152-6159.	0.4	98
152	Point mutation in the glycoprotein of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus is necessary for receptor binding, dendritic cell infection, and long-term persistence. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 2969-2974.	3.3	98
153	Prevention of cardiomyopathy in mouse models lacking the smooth muscle sarcoglycan-sarcospan complex. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2001, 107, R1-R7.	3.9	98
154	The functional O-mannose glycan on Î±-dystroglycan contains a phospho-ribitol primed for matriglycan addition. ELife, 2016, 5, .	2.8	98
155	Biochemical Characterization of the Epithelial Dystroglycan Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 26609-26616.	1.6	97
156	Subunit Stoichiometry of Human Muscle Chloride Channels. Journal of General Physiology, 1997, 109, 93-104.	0.9	96
157	Loss of Î±-Dystroglycan Laminin Binding in Epithelium-derived Cancers Is Caused by Silencing of LARGE. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 11279-11284.	1.6	96
158	The glucuronyltransferase B4GAT1 is required for initiation of LARGE-mediated Î±-dystroglycan functional glycosylation. ELife, 2014, 3, .	2.8	96
159	Linkage of the gene for cystinosis to markers on the short arm of chromosome 17. Nature Genetics, 1995, 10, 246-248.	9.4	95
160	A biochemical, genetic, and clinical survey of autosomal recessive limb girdle muscular dystrophies in Turkey. Annals of Neurology, 1997, 42, 222-229.	2.8	94
161	Evidence for a role of dystroglycan regulating the membrane architecture of astroglial endfeet. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 2179-2186.	1.2	94
162	A monoclonal antibody to the Ca2+ -ATPase of cardiac sarcoplasmic reticulum cross-reacts with slow type I but not with fast type II canine skeletal muscle fibers: An immunocytochemical and immunochemical study. Cytoskeleton, 1988, 9, 164-174.	4.4	93

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163	Reduced expression of dystroglycan in breast and prostate cancer. Human Pathology, 2001, 32, 791-795.	1.1	93
164	Centronuclear myopathy in mice lacking a novel muscle-specific protein kinase transcriptionally regulated by MEF2. Genes and Development, 2005, 19, 2066-2077.	2.7	93
165	Association of Native Ca2+ Channel Î² Subunits with the Î±1 Subunit Interaction Domain. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 18088-18093.	1.6	92
166	Abnormal expression of dystrophin-associated proteins in Fukuyama-type congenital muscular dystrophy. Lancet, The, 1993, 341, 521-522.	6.3	90
167	Dystroglycan loss disrupts polarity and Î²-casein induction in mammary epithelial cells by perturbing laminin anchoring. Journal of Cell Science, 2006, 119, 4047-4058.	1.2	90
168	Structural basis of laminin binding to the LARGE glycans on dystroglycan. Nature Chemical Biology, 2016, 12, 810-814.	3.9	88
169	Characterization of Î´-Sarcoglycan, a Novel Component of the Oligomeric Sarcoglycan Complex Involved in Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 32321-32329.	1.6	87
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